



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

---

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

FOR THE YEAR

**1941,**

BY

**G. M. D. S. B. LOBBAN,**

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

CHIEF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE OFFICER,

CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER AND CHIEF VENEREAL

DISEASES OFFICER.



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DISEASES OFFICER.

## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1941.

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Chairman - Councillor W. HARTLEY.

Deputy-Chairman - Councillor HEATON.

Alderman BATTERSBY,	Councillor ELLIOTT,
„ EVANS,	„ Mrs. GOODALL,
„ HILL,	„ HARDMAN,
„ WHITEHEAD (O. L. W.)	„ JONES,
Councillor ASPINALL,	„ LORD,
„ Mrs. BOTTOMLEY,	„ MILBURN,
„ CLAPHAM,	„ RILEY,
„ CRAWSHAW,	„ SMITH (F.),
„ DUCKWORTH,	„ Mrs. TAYLOR,

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*Meetings.—The Monday in each month immediately preceding the 16th day before the Council, at 10-0 a.m.*



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

TITHEBARN STREET,

BURY.

September, 1942.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee, Bury County Borough.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1941 on the health of the inhabitants of Bury County Borough.

Circumstances, including a need for economy in paper, permit a short report only. As before records, statistics, and other important data relating to Public Health have again been placed in safe keeping for later inclusion in a full Report after the termination of hostilities.

**BIRTH RATE.**

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in Bury for the year 1941 is lower than in previous years, and the effect on the rates which are based on the population such as the general death rate, birth rate, the cancer death rate, etc., are raised above the rates which obtained when the estimated population was greater than it now is.

The birth rate for 1941 was 13.59 for 1,000 population. This represents the highest birth rate for the last ten years, in which the average annual birth rate was 12.81 per 1,000 population, with the exception of the birth rate for 1936, which was 13.92 per 1,000 population.

**DEATH RATE.**

The death rate for the year under review was 14.06 per 1,000 population and was below the average annual death rate for the last ten years, which was 14.63 per 1,000 population.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.**

This rate was 68 per 1,000 births for the year under review. It is slightly above the average annual rate of 65 per 1,000 births for the last ten years. Twenty-five years ago the rate was 133 per 1,000 births.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.**

There was not one maternal death in 1941. This was the first year in which no mother has lost her life through child bearing in the borough, as far as can be ascertained from records in this Department.

Bury was regarded as one of the black spots in the country concerning persistently high annual rates of maternal mortality.

In 1913 as many as ten mothers lost their lives, and eight mothers lost their lives in 1934 through child-bearing.

Since 1934 strenuous efforts have been made by this Department to reduce the number of maternal deaths. Many complex factors had to be taken into account, and much patient investigation had to be carried out before remedies were applied to effect a reduction. Since 1934 the tide has slowly turned, and the picture is now a brighter one. Within recent years the maternal death rate has fallen with dramatic suddenness and has kept at a low level in a number of successive years.

In 1938 there were only two maternal deaths, in 1939 one only, in 1940 one again, and in 1941 none at all.

It can be stated that the maternal death rate has reached, in a number of successive years, what might be termed its irreducible minimum, but it is too much to expect that the hitherto unprecedented occurrence of having no maternal deaths can be repeated year after year.

It is quite without the scope of this preface, and indeed of the main Report, to give a full account of the many factors which had to be carefully weighed, the many investigations which had to be patiently gone through, before we could even grope our way towards solving the problem of maternal mortality.

It is sufficient to state that our efforts have been crowned with success, and the maternal mortality figures recorded within recent years are those which any area might be proud of.

It is hoped that a long-standing stain has been removed.

It ill behoves anyone to fall a victim to the somewhat prevalent complaint of complacency, however, and safety is only obtainable through continued preparedness, watchfulness, and keeping pace with the times in order to be fit to meet eventualities successfully.

### **CANCER DEATH RATE.**

In 1941 the death rate from cancer was 2.47 per 1,000 population, and this is revealed as the highest rate so far recorded. There were 137 deaths from this disease in 1941, and the average annual number of deaths during the last twenty-five years was 92, which is equivalent to a death rate of 1.61 per 1,000 population.

Now, here is another problem which requires solving. There is no doubt that cancer is one of the most important diseases which afflict humanity. It is second in the list of killing diseases. Heart disease is the chief cause of death, and year after year cancer follows closely.

A Cancer Act has been passed with the primary object of establishing a service under which facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer will be available to all who are, or suspected to be, suffering from the disease. In the formulation of this Act, no doubt, mainly isolated country districts were borne in mind, but there is no reason to think that heavily populated urban areas ought to be omitted in the scheme.

There is more in it than the establishment of a service for diagnosis and treatment. There is the education of the public. In all health measures no satisfactory progress or results are attained without sufficient enlightenment of the public.

In many previous Annual Health Reports it has been impressed on the public that cancer is second on the list of killing disease, and that if early cases are taken in time they can be cured. Repeated advice has been given concerning seeking medical advice early when a small persistent swelling is in any part of the body, and when there is any unusual discharge or bleeding from the openings of the body. The need for early medical consultation was stressed where a person had chronic indigestion, a chronic ulcer on the lip or tongue, or other region. The painlessness of cancer in its early stages was pointed out. Avoidance of irritation, such as from excessive smoking, jagged teeth, ill-fitting false teeth, and the practice of drinking fluids at high temperatures, was advised.

Early cases of cancer are being cured every day, where the patient took the precaution of going for medical advice in good time.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

During the year under review, fifty-one cases of scarlet fever were notified to this Department. Thirty-nine cases were sent to hospital for treatment. There were no deaths attributable to scarlet fever during the year.

Thirty-six cases of diphtheria were notified, and thirty-five of those cases were sent to hospital. There were no deaths from diphtheria in 1941.

Up to date, approximately 3,000 children have been immunised against diphtheria in this borough by the medical staff of the Health Department.



If diphtheria cases and deaths are to be reduced at all, and diphtheria become a rare disease, most school children, and children not yet at school, should be immunised. All children approaching the age of one year can be immunised with perfect safety.

Enquiries concerning this free, simple, harmless, but highly effective treatment can be made at any Welfare Clinic or at the Public Health Department, and appointments made for almost any morning during the week.

Mothers who have had their children immunised have the solid satisfaction of knowing that they have done what is right in securing the safety of the children by a very wise precaution against an often crippling, and what is more deplorable, an often fatal disease.

It has been known for a long period of years that diphtheria is the most fatal disease among school children, and the second most fatal disease among children not yet at school.

To withhold immunisation against diphtheria from any child amounts to almost a crime, whether it is by a wilful act, or through apathetic carelessness. For very little trouble, and at no expense on the parents' part, a child can be protected by very easy means.

Experience has shown that in American and Canadian towns, where practically every child has been immunised, diphtheria has been prevented. Toronto, for instance, has stamped diphtheria out.

There is no such proud record in this country, but what others can do, we can do.

The essence of good citizenship is the understanding and co-operation of each individual in all projects whose purposes are aimed at the improvement of the welfare or state of the general population. By each individual concerned taking means to protect his own family the whole mass of the population would be rendered an inestimable service.

There is still too much of the "leave it to others" attitude in this country. When a preventable catastrophe has happened it does not mitigate matters to deplore that easily obtainable means of prevention had not been obtained in time. "Be wise and immunise" should be the motto acted upon by every parent who really has his child's interest at heart. An early start should be made, and as children approach the age of one year they should be immunised.

Concerning cases of other infectious diseases which occurred in the Borough during 1941, measles and whooping cough caused slight epidemics, chiefly among school children.

Sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal fever occasioned much watchfulness by this Department when reported from various districts in the borough. This disease claimed many victims during the last war, and epidemics were then notable for their severity and for the high mortality. The cases which occurred in Bury in 1941 were few and spaced at irregular intervals. Prompt public health measures were taken and no spread of the disease took place. Due to an improved method of treatment recovery was the usual rule in the majority of those affected.

In the main body of the report it can be seen that the remaining infectious diseases notified in 1941 were few in number, with the exception of pneumonia, which accounted for 137 cases, as against 149 cases in 1940.

## **TUBERCULOSIS.**

Despite war-time conditions only thirty cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in the year under review, and this is the least number ever notified in an annual period in this borough.

The social, domestic, and occupational changes brought about by the war have not increased the incidence of this disease, since in 1940 only 31 cases were notified. In 1916 no less than 105 cases were brought to the notice of this Department by notification. It is expected by those who have studied this disease that war conditions will tend to increase the number of cases.

Long hours of work, fatigue, overcrowding, poor nutrition, and defective general hygiene conditions are held responsible for the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Possibly a low incidence of the disease is due to increased personal cleanliness (spitting, etc.), reduction of dust and of infection in industrial life, and better care and segregation of the sick. Increased resistance due to improved nutrition plays a part. It is of prime importance to diagnose, segregate and treat cases promptly.

It may be that the population at large has become immunised to the disease through repeated small infections without any appreciable disease, but it remains clear that present war-time conditions have not, so far at any rate, caused an increase in pulmonary tuberculosis in this area.

It is prudent, however, to give warning that long hours, fatigue, overcrowding, insufficient nutrition and defective hygiene conditions all tend to predispose to pulmonary tuberculosis and especially among young women and girls.

If sufficient attention is paid to their welfare in these days of intensive war industry not only will war production benefit, but their general health and resistance to disease will increase.

## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

The total number of attendances at the Welfare Clinics in the town during 1941 was 13,943, and 1,561 children attended the Clinics.

Ante-natal work has forged ahead in recent years. The total attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics made 652 expectant mothers, for examination and advice, were 2,916. In addition the Municipal Midwives on 1,811 occasions either visited expectant mothers at the mothers' own homes, or conducted the examinations, and gave advice, to expectant mothers visiting the Midwives' own homes.

Ante-natal work is of great importance, in that when it is carried out to the extent maintained above by a competent staff, such as belonging to this Department, the chances of a woman dying through childbirth are diminished. Adequate ante-natal supervision is one of the primary factors in the keeping of a maternal mortality rate at a low level. The advice and supervision given by the staff are preventive in outlook, so that by following the advice the mother does not run the risk of contraction of ailments which might prove fatal.

Supervision is carried out to ensure that no abnormalities or ailments occur in the patient, and that her health remains good.

Unless an expectant mother acts on the advice given, and follows the suggested treatment, the efforts to save her life if she falls seriously ill will be handicapped from the outset, and in some cases of little avail.

Post-natal supervision and examinations are also important in the prevention and remedying of ailments and disablements in a mother through childbirth. It has been estimated that ten per cent. of all mothers are more or less crippled through child-bearing through not submitting themselves to examination. Many of these complaints are, however, of a minor nature, and in many cases the mother carrying out instructions recovers completely when competent advice is given and followed out.

Nevertheless, there is always the risk that a neglected post-natal ailment might develop into a serious illness or a chronic disablement. The advice then is to attend post-natal clinics. The first post-natal examination should take place ten to fourteen days after the birth, and this examination is usually conducted by the doctor or midwife, and the second examination should be made at the post-natal clinic, usually six weeks after delivery. Then at suitable intervals such as three months after the first visit to the Clinic, and six months after the second visit. These intervals may be varied according to the case, and when the doctor has found that all is well, the mother may be advised to cease visiting.



At the post-natal clinics in the borough 133 mothers made 168 visits in 1941. The Municipal Midwives made 240 post-natal visits to the mothers' homes.

### **MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.**

The work of the municipal midwives has grown, and to some extent this reflects public confidence in this very good service. No less than 215 cases of confinement were attended, and at 46 cases the midwives acted as maternity nurses. These figures are the highest since the scheme began in September, 1937.

In addition, the midwives made a total of 5,239 lying-in and other visits to mothers.

### **BIRTHS IN HOSPITALS.**

The number of births to mothers resident in Bury which took place in 1941 in the maternity wards of Bury Infirmary and Jericho Hospital was 432, or 57 per cent. of the total births in the Borough.

### **SANITARY INSPECTOR'S SECTION.**

As in other sections of the Health Department, the Sanitary Inspector's Section has been carrying out various additional war-time duties.

The ordinary work has been carried on. This is especially necessary in war-time when vigilance has to be redoubled.

The manifold and essential duties carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors are basically aimed at the prevention of disease.

The wide field which the Sanitary Inspectors have to cover is not generally realised. On perusal of the main body of the report, abbreviated as it is, some idea of the wide scope undertaken by this section may be gathered.

In war-time the work of the Sanitary Inspectors is of the greatest importance. In the control of food supplies, the safeguarding of water supplies, the supervision of sewerage and drainage, the surveillance of the habitation of the community, and in a multitude of miscellaneous duties whose aim is the protection of the public, all must be carried out with zeal and efficiency.

Serious dislocation of a fresh water supply or of the sewerage system can immobilise a whole community, and cause widespread damage by creating the conditions favourable to wholesale outbreaks of epidemic diseases. A community cannot carry on for long without a pure and adequate food supply. These are a few instances which illustrate the vital necessity of the work carried out in safeguarding the community by the Sanitary Section of a Health Department.

In summing up it can be stated that the health of the general community in this borough has been good during 1941.

There was a lower death rate and a comparatively high birth rate. The hitherto unparalleled record of no maternal deaths having occurred during an annual period is very satisfactory.

Cancer appears to be on the increase, and increased measures to combat this evil will have to be introduced soon.

Apart from small epidemics of measles and whooping cough, the position as regards infectious diseases was that there were few infectious diseases cases.

It is of great interest to note that in 1941 a record low number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified. This number was less than a third of the cases notified in 1916.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service and the Municipal Midwives Service continued to do good work, and the attendance at ante-natal clinics by mothers was most satisfactory.

That there is a need for increased accommodation for maternity cases in hospitals is evident, since year after year the number of these cases desiring hospital accommodation increases. The establishment of a borough Maternity Home should be considered.

A comparative statement of vital statistics for the year 1941, appertaining to Bury and other manufacturing towns is printed on page 12 in the main body of this report. On perusal of the statement it will be seen that Bury compares favourably with other areas as to the Birth, Death, Infantile Mortality, Tuberculosis Mortality, and Maternal Mortality Rates.

In concluding I wish to give thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the support afforded to me during the year. My thanks are also due to all Corporation officials, and to the general practitioners of the town for their help. To all members of my staff, to voluntary workers and to officials of institutions, etc., I give my grateful thanks for their ready co-operation and assistance which has been afforded to me at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. M. DAVIDSON LOBBAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

# SECTION 1.

## STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1941.

Area in Acres ... ..	7,434
Resident Population (Census 1931) ... ..	56,182
Rateable Value ... ..	£383,519
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£1,526

In the following summary, extracts from the vital statistics of the year are given:—

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
Live Births... ..	408	345	753	13.59

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Still Births ... ..	11	14	25	30.6

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
Deaths ... ..	489	481	779	14.06

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

		Rate per 1,000 total births
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0	—
Other Puerperal causes ... ..	0	—

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, 36.7.

Infantile Mortality Rate ... .. 68 per 1,000 births.

Tuberculosis (all forms), Death Rate... 0.56 per 1,000 population

Cancer Death Rate ... .. 2.47 ,, ,,

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	68
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births..	70
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	135

**Births.**—The birth rate for 1941—13.59 per 1,000—is the highest for the last five years. The total number of births recorded during the year was 753. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1941 was 14.2 per 1,000 population.

**Deaths.**—The death rate per 1,000 of the population for 1941 was 14.06. There were altogether a total of 1,130 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 398 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 732, to which must be added 47 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 779.



The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past twenty-five years:—

Year.	Number of deaths below one year of age.	Rate per 1,000 births.
1917 ...	73	93
1918 ..	80	110
1919 ...	68	92
1920 ...	102	91
1921 ...	93	85
Average for 5 years...	—	— <b>94</b>
1922 ...	78	82
1923 ...	88	101
1924 ...	63	71
1925 ...	63	80
1926 ...	62	76
Average for 5 years...	—	— <b>82</b>
1927 ...	62	79
1928 ...	67	90
1929 ...	61	79
1930 ...	51	69
1931 ...	48	71
Average for 5 years...	—	— <b>78</b>
1932 ...	62	85
1933 ...	40	53
1934 ...	62	84
1935 ...	47	66
1936 ...	47	56
Average for 5 years...	—	— <b>69</b>
1937 ...	43	55
1938 ...	51	67
1939 ..	36	50
1940 ...	47	65
1941 ...	55	68
Average for 5 years...	—	— <b>61</b>

It will be seen from the above table that there is a progressive reduction of the Infantile Mortality Rate during the last twenty-five years, when five year periods are considered.

# Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1941.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whet her occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes Certified ... ..	774	55	7	7	4	9	65	207	420	671
Uncertified ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Tuberculosis of Respirat'y System	24	...	...	...	...	3	11	7	3	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	7	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	7
Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Influenza ... ..	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Acute infectious Encephalitis...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and { (M)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Œsophagus (M), Uterus { (F)	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	4	6
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	36	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	24	23
Cancer of Breast ... ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	8
Cancer of all other sites ... ..	70	...	...	...	1	...	4	29	36	44
Diabetes ... ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	9
Intracranial Vascular Lesions ...	74	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	54	63
Heart Disease ... ..	213	...	...	...	...	...	13	50	150	202
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	10
Bronchitis ... ..	52	4	1	1	...	...	2	20	24	5
Pneumonia ... ..	40	6	2	2	...	3	6	14	7	42
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	8
Diarrhoea under 2 years ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
Other Digestive Diseases... ..	15	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	10	15
Nephritis ... ..	24	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	17	29
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Maternal Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth ... ..	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury and Infantile Disease ...	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24
Suicide ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	4
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	14
Other Violent Causes ... ..	14	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	28
All Other Causes ... ..	81	4	1	...	...	1	4	14	57	56
	779	55	7	7	4	9	65	208	424	671

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1941.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Total Live and Still Births)		
			Year 1941	Average 5 years. 1936-40			Puerp'r'l Sepsis	Other Causes	Total
ENGLAND & WALES	14·2	12·9	59	55	*	*	0·48	1·75	2·23
126 GREAT TOWNS·	14·7	14·9	71	59	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead .....	18·5	18·9	102	70·6	1·07	0·14	0·9	2·24	3·14
Blackburn .....	12·6	14·5	52·5	62	0·64	0·12	....	4·77	4·77
Bolton .....	14·4	14·4	74	58	0·560	0·124	0·81	2·03	2·84
Burnley .....	12·02	16·16	74·3	69·0	0·69	0·14		2·78	2·78
<b>BURY</b> .....	<b>13·59</b>	<b>14·06</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0·43</b>	<b>0·13</b>	....	...	..
Halifax .....	13·3	15·7	38	58	0·58	0·05	0·77	0·77	1·54
Huddersfield .....	13·19	15·22	83	67	0·47	0·14	0·60	3·59	4·19
Manchester .....	15·61	16·25	86·10	70·59	1·11	0·18	1·07	1·76	2·83
Oldham .....	14·11	16·49	64·88	65·81	0·53	0·08	2·30	3·45	5·75
Rochdale .....	13·2	16·0	67	66	0·61	0·12	1·69	4·23	5·92
Salford .....	15·8	16·8	96	79	1·077	0·188	...	3·8	3·8
St. Helens .....	18·6	11·4	71·2	74·2	0·448	0·224	0·49	0·49	0·98
Stockport .....	14·16	14·18	75·32	63·76	0·49	0·09	1·54	3·08	4·62
Warrington .....	18·4	12·6	86	72	0·61	0·006	2·0	1·3	3·3
Wigan .....	17·44	13·72	95	84	0·61	0·17	0·70	1·41	2·11

\* Not Available.



## SECTION 2.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

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**Laboratory Facilities.**—These are provided at the following :

Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The Laboratory, Bury Infirmary.

The Broadfield Clinical Laboratory, Rochdale.

The examinations carried out at these laboratories are Wasserman reaction tests, biological tests, examination of water, etc.

At the Bury Venereal Diseases Clinic, laboratory facilities are provided, so that many specimens of infective organisms, etc., are examined there.

Chemical investigations are made in the cases of milk and foodstuffs by the Borough Analyst, Mr. T. R. Hodgson.

#### **Ambulance Facilities.**

- (a) For Infectious Cases.—There are two motor ambulances owned by the Bury Joint Hospital Board for the transport of cases of infectious disease and tuberculosis.
- (b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—The Bury Corporation provides four motor ambulances for the removal of accident cases and cases of illnesses requiring hospital treatment.

**Nursing in the Home.**—Home Nursing is not provided directly by the Council, but is carried out by the Bury Branch of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institution for Nurses. An arrangement has been entered into whereby, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, one of the Association's Nurses visits and treats cases of certain infectious diseases.

**Hospitals, Public and Voluntary.**

The following is a list of hospitals used by inhabitants of Bury :—

Name and Situation.	Type.	No. of Available Beds.	Proportion of beds used by persons from Outside Bury Area.
(a) <b>Within the Borough :</b> Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury.	Isolation ...	96	Approx. 40%.
Bury Infirmary, Bury. (Voluntary).	General ...	145	Approx. 50%.
Jericho Hospital, Bury.	General ...	670	Approx. 54%.
(b) <b>Outside the Borough :</b> Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, near Bury.	Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	70	72% by Lancashire County Council Cases.
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, near Bolton.	Smallpox ...	28	Cases admitted as required.

Number of beds for Maternity Cases at Bury Infirmary ... ..	14
„ „ „ „ „ Jericho Public Assistance Hospital...	24

In addition to the above, patients from Bury are admitted to Manchester institutions, principally: Manchester Royal Infirmary (General Medical and Surgical), Manchester and Salford Skin Hospital (Skin Cases), and St. Mary's Hospital (Maternity).

**Local Government Act, 1929.**—At the Jericho Hospital accommodation is available for the sick inhabitants of the area as before.

**Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.**—The arrangements in operation for the provision of medical assistance to those in poor circumstances remain unchanged. The Borough is divided into two areas for this service, and the Medical Officers in charge are Dr. H. Smith and Dr. E. Smalley.

**Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.**—The Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board, of which the Bury Council is a member, deals with the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Services.

# SECTION 3.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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To the Medical Officer of Health  
for the County Borough of Bury.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the Sanitary Inspection of the Area for the year 1941. This is in an abridged form. Two copies of the full report have been prepared for purpose of record.

The various additional war-time duties enumerated in the Report for 1940 are still being carried out by this Section of the Department. Those relating to the Food Enforcement Orders have considerably increased with the extended use of rationing powers by the Ministry of Food.

It is notable that a further increase in vermin infested premises were recorded during the year. Whether this is due to a greater incidence in infestation or whether it is due to the presence of vermin being reported to the Department more readily than was formerly the case is difficult to say.

No changes in staff occurred during the year. Mr. C. Shasby, Clerk in this Section, joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve early in the year.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—Twenty samples of water have been taken during the year and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination. Four samples of well water were satisfactory, five unsatisfactory and eleven doubtful in their present condition.

**SWIMMING BATHS.**—Twenty-one samples of water from the new swimming baths have been submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. In addition two samples were examined chemically and reported satisfactory; the bacterial counts were generally high, and efforts to reduce these conditions are being continued by the Engineers.

**SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.**—During the year 905 inspections were made in respect of drainage defects and reconstructions. There were 40 new sinks fixed at dwelling-houses. Twenty-eight visits were made under the River Pollution Acts; no contaminations were noted.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**—A number of conversions were carried out voluntarily by owners of property, to whom the provision of free sets of fittings (water closet pedestal and cistern) by the Corporation was continued. 28 sets were supplied for this purpose. Additional closets fixed at factories 13, at dwelling-houses 12; 27 waste water closets, 1 privy closet and 6 pail closets were replaced by fresh water closets. Three jointly used ashpits were abolished and 24 dustbins were provided.

**VERMIN DISINFESTATION.**—Complaints of Vermin Disinfestation.

Number of visits... ..	370	} Total number of visits 823
Number of re-visits ... ..	453	

236 houses were found to be infested and were successfully treated with liquid insecticide spray. This work is carried out by the Corporation free of cost to the owners or occupiers.



CORPORATION COUNCIL HOUSES.—Number found infested, 14. All these were successfully disinfested by the Borough Engineer's Department. Methods of control—removal of all picture rails, skirtings, moulds, etc., and wallpapers and liberally spray room surfaces with paraffin oil.

At the close of the year there were six Houses-let-in-Lodgings, comprising 40 rooms, with accommodation for 74 adults and 1 child. 79 inspections were made during the year, and 46 defects were found, 33 of which were remedied by the end of the year. Clearance Area procedure accounted for the demolition of 13 Houses-let-in-Lodgings, and two others were discontinued during 1941.

The four Common Lodging-houses in the Borough were inspected on 113 occasions; 12 defects were found and 31 defects abated during the year. The Common Lodging-houses are registered for a total of 179 beds, many of which have been out of use for the past seven years.

The Council continues to permit bona-fide showmen to occupy sites on the New Fairground, and two occupied living vans remained there during the year. No registered canal boats were reported at the Wharf during 1941.

There were 14 complaints of rat infestation and 72 visits were made by Inspectors, and numerous drainage repairs and reconstructions were carried out as a result.

There are 20 offensive Trade premises in the Borough (9 workshops, 11 factories). 134 inspections were made, 1 defect reported and remedied.

Fifty-one inspections were made of stable premises, 4 defects found and 3 abated.

During the year 565 complaints were received relating to various nuisances, and 119 were referred to other Corporation Departments for attention.

In the abatement of nuisances, 558 informal notices and 55 statutory notices were served; 537 and 44 respectively were abated. As a result of informal notices 1,543 defects were remedied and 45 defects as a result of statutory action.

No smoke observations were taken during the year.

Two hundred and twenty-eight visits were made in respect of 129 cases of Infectious Diseases for the purpose of investigation and for disinfection of premises, including 4 schools.

During the year 35 inspections were made at places of public entertainment; 4 defects were found and 3 of these were abated by the owners before the end of the year.

There were 101 inspections of shops under the provisions of the Shops Acts 1912-1937, 11 contraventions were reported, and 10 of these were remedied during the year.

Two samples of feeding stuffs and three samples of fertilisers were obtained and submitted for analysis; all were reported to be satisfactory.

Under the provisions of the Rag Flock Acts 5 samples were submitted for analysis and reported to be satisfactory.

During the year 1,832 visits were made under the provisions of the various Food Control Orders.

# SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

## Number and Nature of Inspections.

During the year 1941 the following inspections were made by Sanitary Inspectors to the premises detailed;—

Nature of Inspection.	Primary Insp'ns.	Re-ins-pections.	Total Visits.
Houses under Public Health Acts ... ..	518	1,298	1,816
Vermin ... ..	325	171	496
Water Supply ... ..	132	103	235
Tents, Vans, Sheds ... ..	3	—	3
Houses Let in Lodgings ... ..	68	11	79
Common Lodging-houses .. ..	111	2	113
Schools ... ..	45	29	74
Entertainment Houses ... ..	27	8	35
Ashes Accommodation ... ..	245	481	726
Accumulations ... ..	7	5	12
Animals or Birds ... ..	5	1	6
Stable Premises ... ..	49	2	51
Yards, Courts, etc. ... ..	32	31	63
Piggeries... ..	74	4	78
Rats and Mice ... ..	52	20	72
Drainage—Inspected ... ..	485	231	716
Tested ... ..	45	—	45
Closets—Water ... ..	1,197	416	1,613
Pails or Privies ... ..	207	48	255
Cesspools ... ..	8	—	8
Urinals ... ..	122	24	146
Sewers and Street Gullies ... ..	36	—	36
Food Control Prices ... ..	1,832	—	1,832
Cowsheds ... ..	693	—	693
Milkshops and Dairies ... ..	402	—	402
Ice-Cream Premises ... ..	16	—	16
Markets ... ..	143	—	143
Meat Shops ... ..	225	3	228
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection ... ..	856	—	856
Food Preparing Premises ... ..	204	1	205
General Food Premises ... ..	491	1	492
Shops Acts ... ..	98	3	101
Merchandise Marks Acts ... ..	2,631	—	2,631
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act ... ..	5	—	5
Offensive Trades ... ..	133	1	134
Billets ... ..	1,328	—	1,328
A.R.P. ... ..	351	—	351
Factories ... ..	134	51	185
Workshops ... ..	62	1	63
Bakehouses—Factory ... ..	116	1	117
Non-Factory ... ..	163	1	164
Outworkers ... ..	4	—	4
Rag Flock Premises ... ..	12	—	12
Diseases of Animals Act ... ..	63	—	63
Infectious Diseases ... ..	172	28	200
Disinfection ... ..	151	—	151
Housing—Section 9 ... ..	—	85	85
Section 11 ... ..	2	—	2
Clearance Areas ... ..	—	152	152
Other visits ... ..	165	—	165
Disinfestation ... ..	45	57	102
Overcrowding ... ..	32	8	40
Rivers Pollution Acts ... ..	22	6	28
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	698	—	698
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc. ... ..	639	—	639
Samples—Food and Drugs—Formal ... ..	284	—	284
Informal... ..	75	—	75
Rag Flock ... ..	7	—	7
Water ... ..	82	—	82
Pathological ... ..	15	—	15
Other ... ..	4	—	4
Clean Milk-Bacteriological... ..	73	—	73
Totals ... ..	16,221	3,284	19,505

Defects Found in Factories.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Rem'd'd	Referred to H.M. Insp'ct'r	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1) ... ..	5	8	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) :—				
Insufficient ... ..	3	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	99	56	—	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ... .. (not including offences relating to home work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)	1	1	—	—
Total ... ..	108	65	—	—

Inspection of Factories.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	302	8	—
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	227	2	—
† Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises) ... ..	—	—	—
Total ... ..	529	10	—

† Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.



## HOUSING.

No inspections of dwelling-houses for slum clearance were done during the year. The following table is the record of work carried out under these provisions:—

### Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	518
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	1,816
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	239

### Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	164
Number of houses demolished ... ..	31
Number of back-to-back houses made into through houses ...	Nil

### Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	207
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ... ..	Nil
(a) By owners ... ..	43
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	Nil

The Council considered Demolition Orders in respect of two houses and had accepted an undertaking not to re-let for human habitation from the owner of one house by the end of the year. Four cases of overcrowding were reported, and three of these were abated during the year.

We are indebted to the Borough Engineer (John Chadwick, Esq., A.M.Inst.C.E.) for a report that 22 houses have been erected during the year by private persons.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There were 693 visits made to 104 Registered Cowsheds and 402 visits to dairies and milkshops. Structural improvements have been made at one dairy farm during the year.

Sixty-three samples of milk were obtained for cleanliness tests and 35 were reported to be unsatisfactory. Of the total number of all samples taken 81.4 per cent. were from supplies produced in this Borough; 38.5 per cent. of all samples were reported to be unsatisfactory. The standard taken is that prescribed for "accredited milk." The shortage of skilled farm workers in addition to the increased acreage put under cultivation appears to be a contributory cause of these unsatisfactory results. Four samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the phosphatase test and were reported to be satisfactory. 24 samples of milk were taken for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and in each case a negative report was received.

There were 13 licensed producers of Accredited Milk at the end of the year; 5 of these were also licensed to bottle milk at the farm. One supplementary licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk in the Borough was granted.

The Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries reported 204 visits of inspection to dairy herds in the Borough during the year, resulting in the removal and slaughter of 4 cows suffering from tuberculosis.

Number of dairy cows at dairy farms in the Borough... ..	1,249
Total number of cattle at dairy farms in the Borough ... ..	1,451
Number of clinical examinations by State Veterinary Inspector of dairy herds at farms in the Borough ... ..	204

At the end of the year there were 597 food shops recorded in the Registers. 492 visits were made to general food premises, 205 to food preparing premises, 228 to meat shops, and 281 visits to bakehouses; 7 notices of defects were served and 11 abated during the year. There were 22 premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream and 60 persons registered as vendors of ice cream at the end of the year. From observation it would appear that quite a large proportion of the persons so registered are not now engaged in this business. 16 visits to shop stalls and carts selling ice cream were made during the year.

The provisions of the Merchandise Marks Acts in relation to food-stuffs were observed to be complied with during routine inspections of shops and stalls.

### MEAT INSPECTION AT THE ABATTOIR.

The Public Abattoir continues to be used as a Government Slaughter-house by the Ministry of Food, and serves the area described in previous Reports.

Total population of the Control Area 184,000; number of meat shops served, 280; an average of 0.44-lbs. of fresh meat per head of population is killed each week.

During the year 3,012 carcasses required a detailed examination, and of these 1,020 were found to be affected with tuberculosis in varying degrees as follows:—Bulls 23.33 per cent., steers 5.81 per cent., heifers 9.58 per cent., cows 47.79 per cent., calves 0.11 per cent., and pigs 8.17 per cent.

The whole carcasses of 5 calves, 25 sheep, and 2 pigs were condemned for causes other than tuberculosis. The total amount of meat found to be unfit for human food was 1.50 per cent. of the total amount slaughtered.

The following list of imported meat and meat slaughtered at the port of entry were received at the Abattoir; 24,971 quarters of beef, 87,553 carcasses of mutton and lamb, 3,496 carcasses of pork, 5 bodies of veal, 9,533 boxes of offals, etc.

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	3,143	1,427	929	27,132	1,212
Number inspected.....	3,143	1,427	929	27,132	1,212
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</b>					
Whole carcasses con- demned .....	—	—	5	25	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	660	424	1	867	8
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>					
Whole carcasses con- demned .....	6	34	—	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	328	682	1	—	99
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuber- culosis.....	7.57%	47.79%	0.11%	—	8.17%



TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT  
DESTROYED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1941.

Kinds of Animals	Number Examined	Extent of Tuberculosis in Animals Examined															Other Diseases		
		Of which were Tuberculous	Heads	Thorax								Abdomen				Entire Carcase condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tubercu- losis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other Diseases	Total weight of Meat and Offal destroyed for all Diseases
				Lungs	Heart and Peri- cardium	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes	Mesenteries	Udders				
Beasts ..	Bulls Oxen Cows Heifers <u>4570</u>	14 110 682 114 <u>920</u>	290	702	78	156	190	92	91	146	147	53	103	142	75	1 Oxen 34 Cows 5 Heifers <u>40</u>	51,286	10,999	62,285
Sheep ..	27,132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,226	2,226
Pigs .....	1,212	99	102	51	19	1	32	10	11	12	12	5	—	—	—	3 Pigs	2,042	448	2,490
Calves ..	929	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	154	158
	33,843	1020	392	754	97	157	223	102	102	158	159	58	103	142	75	43	53,332	13,827	67,159



## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

**Anthrax.**—Three suspected cases of Anthrax were reported, but after investigation by the State Veterinary Inspector were not confirmed.

**Tuberculosis Order, 1938.**—Three cows were sent into the Abattoir by the Veterinary Inspector, one carcase was affected with generalised tuberculosis, and in the remaining two carcasses the disease was localised. Local farmers reported two cases of suspected tuberculosis in dairy cows which were not confirmed by the investigation of the Veterinary Inspector.

**Foot and Mouth Disease.**—The area of the County Borough and the surrounding district came within a local Restriction Movement of Animals Order made under the Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1928 from 24th March until 11th June, when the Order was terminated.

During this period 70 licences were issued by this Authority controlling the movement of animals into and within the Area prescribed by the Restriction of Movement Order. At the same time visits were paid by Sanitary Inspectors to farms and piggeries re the boiling of swill and animal feeding stuffs under the Foot and Mouth Disease (Boiling of Feeding Stuff) Order.

Earlier in the year a consignment of cattle was received at the Public Abattoir which, after slaughter, was notified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as having been in contact with cattle suffering from Foot and Mouth Disease in another part of the country.

On receipt of this notification, all killing was suspended immediately and the whole of the premises and equipment, including lairs and railway sidings, were thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION.

During the year 252 samples of foodstuffs were obtained in the Borough. 81 were informal samples and 171 were formal samples as follows:—Milk 157, various alcoholic liquors 12, lemon juice 1, tinned soup 1, 9 formal samples of milk, 1 sample each of boracic ointment, gin, tinned beef roll, and tinned soup were found to be adulterated.

One hundred and eighty-six samples were examined and reported on by the Public Analyst for the presence of preservatives; no contraventions were noted.

Four samples of milk were obtained, 2 in course of delivery and 2 appeals to the cow, on behalf of the County Authority.

Eighteen samples of processed milk were examined under the provisions of the relevant Public Health Regulations.

## PROSECUTIONS.

There were 21 prosecutions instituted during the year, 9 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, resulting in eight convictions relating to milk offences, incurring fines totalling £82 0s. 0d. and £1 11s. 6d. costs. 12 cases were taken under Food Rationing Orders, 11 convictions were made incurring fines totalling £24 10s. 0d. and £1 0s. 6d. costs.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to you for the confidence and support which you have accorded to me in the exercise of my duties. I wish also to express my appreciation to the District Sanitary Inspectors, Chief Clerk, and Clerical Staff for their work during the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH ECKERSLEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## SECTION 4.

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

**Smallpox.**—No case of Smallpox occurred in the borough during the year.

The following table gives particulars regarding vaccination during recent years:—

	1935	1936	Year ending December 31st.				
			1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Number of Births ...	929	940	1087	1080	1105	1173	1214
Vaccinated ... ..	15.2	21.3	14.17	8.05%	12.85%	14.66%	15.82%
Con. Objection Certs.	70.0	67.9	70.0	76.11%	67.96%	42.11%	52.64%
Unaccounted for ...	3.4	6.2	5.9	5.83%	9.41%	2.47%	5.52%

**Scarlet Fever.**—There were 51 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1941. None of these cases died. Of the notified cases 39 were removed to hospital for treatment.

In the majority of cases the infection was of a mild type.

**Diphtheria.**—There were only 36 cases of Diphtheria notified during 1941, and all except one were removed to hospital for treatment. There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

#### OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**Pneumonia.**—There were 137 cases of pneumonia notified in 1941, and there were 38 deaths from this cause during the year.

**Whooping Cough.**—There were 606 cases of this disease notified and there were two deaths.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—There were two deaths out of nineteen notified cases of this disease received during 1941.

#### Hospital Accommodation.

The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, is sufficient and is utilised to the best advantage.

#### Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens bacteriologically examined during the year:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Miscellaneous Examinations	1 ...	8 ...	— ...	9
Swabs for Diphtheria...	11 ...	118 ...	2 ...	131
Blood for Typhoid Fever ...	1 ...	7 ...	— ...	8
Sputum for Tuberculosis ...	13 ...	94 ...	— ...	107

Table A.--Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis), Age Grouping, Ward Distribution, Cases Removed to Hospital, and Deaths during the Year 1941.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified in Whole District.													Total Cases Notified in each Ward.					Total Cases remov'd to Hospital	Deaths of Notif'd Cases.
	At all Ages.	At Ages																		
		Under 1																		
			1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65							
Encephalitis Lethargica . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	
Diphtheria.....	36	..	2	3	3	7	8	3	7	1	2	..	13	7	3	3	9	1	35	
Erysipelas.....	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	6	4	2	..	3	3	2	2	
Scarlet Fever .....	51	..	3	6	6	20	3	6	6	1	..	..	10	10	7	8	13	3	39	
Para-Typhoid Fever .....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
Acute Polio-myelitis .....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Pneumonia .....	137	11	2	6	3	16	4	4	11	23	31	21	20	21	23	25	30	18	..	
Measles .....	379	10	20	51	45	145	34	13	11	3	3	..	106	61	40	60	63	49	..	
Whooping Cough .....	606	46	72	100	108	169	9	1	6	2	..	..	61	144	97	161	99	44	2	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	19	1	1	..	2	3	1	4	3	..	3	..	4	4	4	2	4	1	18	
Totals.....	1257	76	95	149	167	363	59	32	46	34	43	27	222	253	174	265	222	121	97	
																			44	



## SECTION 5.

### Incidence.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

A total of 47 new cases was notified to the Health Department during 1941. Of this number 29 were males and 18 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last twenty-five years :—

**TUBERCULOSIS 1917-1941.**

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1917	91	1·44	28	0·17
1918	98	1·27	25	0·31
1919	69	0·89	17	0·37
1920	68	0·83	28	0·25
1921	52	0·89	40	0·22
Average for 5 years...	—72	—1·06	—28	—0·26
1922	43	0·61	36	0·26
1923	53	0·94	18	0·09
1924	72	0·79	26	0·14
1925	72	0·97	32	0·19
1926	63	0·59	41	0·23
Average for 5 years...	—61	—0·78	—31	—0·18
1927	70	0·72	47	0·21
1928	62	0·72	23	0·14
1929	47	0·65	32	0·16
1930	52	0·60	26	0·23
1931	42	0·76	20	0·13
Average for 5 years...	—55	—0·69	—30	—0·17
1932	45	0·45	16	0·18
1933	40	0·51	21	0·15
1934	52	0·63	29	0·20
1935	34	0·48	25	0·16
1936	48	0·48	22	0·14
Average for 5 years...	—44	—0·51	—23	—0·17
1937	41	0·50	30	0·15
1938	41	0·39	20	0·12
1939	31	0·36	19	0·08
1940	31	0·31	13	0·11
1941	30	0·43	17	0·13
Average for 5 years...	—35	—0·40	—20	—0·12

Five year averages are indicated in the table since such periods can be considered fair ones for comparison. On perusal of the table it can be seen that the average death rate for the last five years is the lowest recorded for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other tuberculous diseases.

## Diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

The diagnosis of tuberculosis is effected at the Tuberculosis Dispensary situated at the joint Clinics, The Wylde. The times of the sessions are Tuesday and Thursday morning at 10-0 o'clock weekly, and Wednesday evenings at 6-30 o'clock when necessary for the convenience of patients who are working during the day. Cases are obtained from reference by the patients' own private practitioner and from other sources. The Dispensary acts as a consultative centre and a sorting house at which patients can be advised to obtain the best possible treatment. The only treatment given at the Dispensary is that administered by artificial light therapy. The important part of the work at the Clinic is the examination of contacts of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and this work was carried out as usual during the year. Sixty-seven X-ray examinations of tuberculous persons and of contacts were made. This branch of the work is most important, since X-rays often reveal the affection in early stages when most good can be done.

## Home Visits.

During 1941, 1,823 visits were paid to the homes of patients by the Tuberculosis Officer and by the Health Visitors.

## Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Institution treatment is given to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board's Institution (the Aitken Sanatorium at Holcombe, near Bury) and at the Jericho Hospital. Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are sent to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe, and Shelf Sanatorium, Halifax.

Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated mainly at the Bury Infirmary, the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital.

The number of patients treated at the various institutions, together with the patient days during 1941, are as follows:—

Institutions.	No. of patients (undischarged at end of 1940 and admitted during 1941).		No. of patient days.
Aitken Sanatorium ... ..	39	.....	6,180
Bury Infirmary ... ..	11	.....	236
Agnes Hunt and Robert Jones Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry ... ..	11	.....	1,551
Jericho Hospital ... ..	6	.....	136
Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe ... ..	5	.....	1,237
Liverpool Sanatorium, near Frodsham... ..	2	.....	187
Halifax Sanatorium, Halifax ... ..	1	.....	61
Wrightington Hospital, near Wigan ... ..	1	.....	17
Manchester & Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases:			
Out-patients .....	10		
Out-patient attendances ... ..	73		

### **After Care.**

This is a very important branch of the work. In 1941, nine patients received extra nourishments. Grants were made, comprising a total of 418 gallons of milk and in certain cases eggs were granted where supplies allowed.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch by our nurses and the tuberculosis officer by visitation at their homes. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were got in touch with regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Various house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment.

We have to thank the Bury Charity Organisation Society, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing, etc., during 1941.

### **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

No case of Tuberculosis among employers in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.



## SECTION 6.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

#### Treatment.

During 1941 patients suffering from Venereal Diseases were treated as before at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde. The Clinic sessions are as follows :—

##### Males.

Tuesday, 7-0 to 8-30 p.m.

Friday, 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Saturday, 10-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m.

Intermediate clinics for males and females are held every week-day.

##### Females.

Tuesday, 5-30 to 7-0 p.m.

Thursday, 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.

Friday, 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.

#### Incidence.

The number of new cases during 1941 was 249, composed of 35 cases of syphilis, 111 of gonorrhœa, and 103 cases diagnosed as non-Venereal Disease. The out-patient attendances for 1941 were 5,691, and were less than those of the previous year largely owing to the increased use of the new treatment by sulphonamide drugs.

Bury residents accounted for 54.45 per cent. of the attendances made at the Clinic; Lancashire County cases accounted for 42.54 per cent., and other County Borough cases for 3.01 per cent.

The following table shows the number of new cases, consultations, intermediate attendances, and pathological examinations at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 1937-41 :—

Year	New Cases.	Consultations by Medical Officer at Clinic.	Attendances at Clinic for intermediate treatment.	Pathological specimens examined by M.O. at Clinic.
1937	274	7995	6711	918
1938	352	9029	5903	1051
1939	356	7505	3051	920
1940	326	5211	2477	903
1941	249	4015	1676	989

During the year pathological specimens were sent from the Clinic to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for examination as follows :—

For the Wasserman Test ... ..	551
For the Kahn Test ... ..	10
For Gonococcus ... ..	259

## SECTION 7.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

**Health Visiting.**—During the year the Health Visitors made 14,539 visits to children between the ages under one year and up to five years of age.

**Infant Welfare Centres.**—These were held at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings), and at 166, Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons). The Clinics show a diminution in attendances owing to the fact that severe weather conditions at the beginning of the year prevented many attendances.

The following table gives particulars of Clinic sessions and attendances :—

	The Wylde.	Tottington Road.	Total.
Number of sessions held ... ..	154	102	256
Total Attendances made :—			
Infants under 1 year... ..	5381	2183	7564
Children 1 to 5 years... ..	4703	1696	6379
Number of Doctors' Consultations.	4312	2060	6372
Average attendance per session ...	65	38	—

**Orthopædic Clinic.**—Arrangements are in force for cases to be referred to Lancashire County Council's Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield. In-patient treatment is provided under the scheme if necessary at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, and at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester.

During 1941, 7 new cases had 10 consultations with the surgeon at the Whitefield Clinic, whilst 7 consultations were also given by the surgeon to old cases.

**Ante-Natal Clinics.**—Two ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde and on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic.

Attendances during 1941 were as follows :—

	The Wylde Clinic.			Tottington Road Clinic.		
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total
No. of new cases ... ..	134	1	135	57	1	58
No. of attendances ... ..	441	6	447	180	8	188

Dr. W. M. Martin, Obstetric Consultant at Bury Infirmary, has continued as Gynæcological Consultant to the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics, and visits each clinic monthly to deal with special cases. At other times cases are referred to him at Bury Infirmary or Jericho Hospital.

In addition expectant mothers attend the Ante-Natal Clinics at the Bury Infirmary and Jericho Hospital. During 1941 the number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 518 and 1,609 attendances were made. Also 202 post-natal attendances were made at these clinics.

**Milk and Meals Assistance Scheme.**—The Corporation has arranged for the provision of free milk (fresh and dried) to mothers and children and free meals to expectant mothers in necessitous cases where the family income, according to the number of persons, comes within a prescribed scale. Free milk and meals are only supplied to persons who attend the Welfare Centres, and in all cases careful enquiries are made and statements as to income verified before a grant is made. Malt and Oil, etc., is also supplied free in necessitous cases as extra nourishments recommended by the Clinic Medical Officer. Owing to the National Milk Scheme, the number of mothers and children who obtained free milk under the Corporation Milk Assistance Scheme was very few, and no grants of cows' milk were made during the year.

1. MILK: No. of applications for grants received ... .. 12  
           "                  "                  "                  refused ... .. 2  
           "                  "                  "                  granted supply of dried milk 10
2. EXTRA NOURISHMENTS: Malt and oil, cod-liver oil, etc., to the value of £46, was supplied free of cost during the year.

**Midwives.**—The number of midwives registered as practising at the beginning of 1941 was 8, and of these four were Municipal Midwives.

In addition to the foregoing, notifications of intention to practice were received from 16 midwives at Jericho Hospital during the year.

**Municipal Midwives.**—Four Municipal Midwives were employed by the Local Authority in 1941. The number of cases attended by them during the year were:—

As midwives, 215.

As maternity nurses, 46.

Since the municipal midwives have been in the Corporation's employ they have been required to assist at the municipal ante and post natal clinics.



It must, of course, be clearly understood that the services of the salaried midwives are not necessarily free, but payment will be expected in accordance with financial ability. However, a scale of income with appropriate charges is in force, and in fact there have been a number of cases where the services were rendered free of charge.

The four midwives' names, addresses, and telephone numbers are :—

Name.	Address.	Tel. Nos.
Nurse M. H. Cunliffe ... ..	4, Maxwell Street, Bury.	Bury 1706.
„ D. M. Molyneux ... ..	do. do.	do.
„ M. Boyd... ..	68, Heywood Street, Bury.	Bury 1703.
„ V. Page ... ..	7, Fenton Street, Bury.	Bury 1711.

And the charges are:  
£2 5s. 0d. as a midwife.  
£2 5s. 0d. as a maternity nurse.  
10s. for attention at other cases.

**Maternal Mortality.**—There were no maternal deaths in 1941. In 1940 the maternal mortality rate was 1.32 for 1,000 total births, whilst the corresponding rate for 1939 was 1.39 and for 1938 2.48. The year under review was the first in which no maternal deaths were recorded in the Borough.

**Complicated Cases of Labour.**—An agreement has been in force since June, 1920, under which cases of complicated labour are treated at the Bury Infirmary. Under this agreement during the year 1941 twenty-eight patients were treated at the Infirmary, as compared with twenty-two in the previous year.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**—Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, and there were no deaths. One case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—Eight cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 live births being 10.6, as compared with 16.6 per 1,000 births in 1940.

The following table gives further particulars :—

Cases.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness.	Deaths
		At Home.	At Hospital				
8	8	7	1	8	—	—	—

**Instruction in Mothercraft.**—During school term, two sessions weekly are held at the Wylde Clinic, where instruction is given by the Senior School Nurse of the Education Department. The

arrangement with the Education Committee continues, and girls in the last term at school attend in groups of not more than 30 at a time, each group attending for a period of six weeks, and they come from all the senior elementary schools.

### **Child Life Protection—Public Health Act, 1936.**

(Section 206 to 220).

The duties and powers under the above, which make provision for the supervision of children who are nursed for gain apart from their parents, are administered by this department.

There were 17 foster parents on the Register at the end of 1941. The children nursed by these foster parents were visited by the four Health Visitors who are the appointed visitors under the Act.

**Boarding-out of Children.**—The Council's administrative scheme under the Local Government Act, 1929, made Maternity and Child Welfare a declared service; therefore duties under the Order were imposed upon this department.

There were six children on the Register at the end of 1941, and during the year 29 visits have been paid in connection with these boarded-out children.

## SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

### VISITS AND ATTENDANCES.

No.

First Visits to notified births ... ..	707
Re-visits to infants under one year of age ... ..	3626
Re-visits to children over one and under five years ... ..	6680
Visits to expectant mothers ... ..	155
Re-visits to expectant mothers ... ..	242
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age ... ..	43
Re-visits during the summer diarrhœa season ... ..	3526
Visits re infectious diseases (school notifications) :—	
Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, etc. ... ..	1642
Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	27
Visits re Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	4
Visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified ... ..	45
Re-visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified ... ..	1741
Visits to Midwives ... ..	13
Visits and enquiries re application under milk and meals assistance scheme ... ..	60
Visits and enquiries re applications for extra nourishments under Tuberculosis scheme ... ..	11
Visits re disinfection ... ..	22
Visits to Boarded-out, Nursed-out, and Adopted Children...	97
Visits and enquiries re Medical and Hospital Fees ... ..	72
Visits re War-time Nursery Census ... ..	229
Visits for other causes ... ..	107
Attendances at Clinics :—Sunlight Clinics ... ..	90
Infant Welfare Centres ... ..	426
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics ... ..	52
,, Evening Clinics ... ..	3
Total Visits ... ..	19049
Total Attendances at Clinics ... ..	571



